My Lonn Duke: I have nothing to report to you Grace to day.

"The rain which prevailed on Saturday, was succeeded by snow on Sunday, and it was almost the word day I ever saw. At night it fraze, and the root day I ever saw. At night it fraze, and the fact a continued ever since, without being severe, but it has not as yet tended to dry the ground still in amentable state.

built has not as yet tended to dry the ground starts a mentable state.

"Every effort is making, that the state of the roads effective effort is making, that the state of the roads effective and Gen. Carrotert is in this respect, aftering us every possible assistance.

"The garrison keeps up a heavy fire upon our methes, particularly at night, and your Grace will regard to see by the returns which I enclose, that we tally snatain some casualties.

"BAJLAR."

Later accounts are from newspaper sources:

DECEMBER 20.—On the night of the 20th the sortic bleady reported by telegraph) was made against the

(shearly reported by telegraph) was made against the Brhish lines. Unfortunately, a portion of the 50th regreat of foot, against whom the attack was at first directed, were taken by surprise, and were obliged to fy to the nearest battery for protection, which opened spen the advancing Russians with shot, shell and reckets. All the camp was called to arms, and the French opened a cross fire on the Russians, who were obliged to retire with considerable loss. The allied be was about thirty killed.

PREMIER 22.—Correspondence from the camp at

Beskieva mentions that many of the stores and luxuris raised by subscription in England had arrived, was butted, chiefly in apartments dug in the grand and roofed in with tent poles and canvass.
Our letters describe all sorts of changes in the weather-bitter cold followed by comparative heat cessional sunshine in the morning, ending usually in hall, and finally in heavy rains.

DECEMBER 30.—The rail road from Balaklava to the camp is to be commenced at once. Sickness was on as increase. Under this dute, Prince Menchikoff rites that nothing of importance had taken place lefere Sevastopol. The fire of the Allies was very table, and caused scarcely any da nage. JANUARY 2 -A dispatch from St. Petersburg, of

iste the 10th, has been received from Prince Menalkoff, dated Sevastopol, January 2, which says: Nothing new has occurred. We continue to annoy the enemy by night sorties. In one of these we "made ten Zouaves prisoners." The garrison are constructing a bridge of boats

which will connect the city of Sevastopol with the forts on the north side. There was a report in Paris, on the 12th, that Sc-

vatopel had failen, but it did not gain general be-

#### OMER PASHA'S MOVEMENTS.

Omer Pasha embarked on the 1st for Balaklava. with a view to concert movements with the Commanders-in-Chief of the Altied Armies Omer has taien effective means to bring a force of 50,000 mea and 60 guns into the Crimes Ten thousand Turks have already landed at Eupatoria, under the immediate orders of the English Gen. Cannon. Omer was secompanied by the French Col. Dieu, the English Commissary General Simmons, and Rustem Pasha. He would return in eight or ten days.

#### MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIANS.

The Soldaten Fround, as the latest news from the Russian army in the Crimea, says that Prince Menchikoff, menaced at once by the bulk of the Allied army, and by the force disembarked at Eupatoria, had called in all his detached corps. A council of war was held immediately after the arrival of Baron Oston-Sacken, when it was resolved to await the arrival of the third corps, and the reserve of the fourth, and then to take effensive measures. Oaten-Sacken was watching the Turks at Espatoria. The French have, in the meantime, augmented the garrison of Espatoria, and on the south side, the road which was formerly open to the Cossacha, is now closed to them, as it is under theras ge of the guns of the Henri IV, manned by a portion of the lauded crew.

### OPERATIONS OF THE ALLIES.

The French army before Sevastopol will form two corps under Gens. Polissier and Bosquet; the first is to prosecute the siege, and the second is to act in the field. Gen Canrobert will exercise the chief command as heretofore. Turkish guns, horses and men are daily landed at Eupatoria; but advices of the 1st inst may that the force would not be available for the feld for a week or ten days to come.

A date has been so often fixed for the assault on Sevastopel, that it is perhaps scarcely worthy of men-Son that the 5th or 6th of January is considered the day when the attack will certainly be made.

A telegraphic line is now in operation between Vienna and Bucharest, and will soon be completed to

Varna, and thence by submarine to the Crime A correspondent of the Salut Publique of Lyons, writing under this date, states that since the two reworks, which will double their means of action. The French batteries, which were only eleven in number, are now tripled, and armed with guns of Leavy caliber, brought from France, or lauded from the fleet. The line of trenches is nearly three leagues is extent. 160 French guns were ready to open are, and only waited until the English batteries should be completed. As the batteries of Sevastopol mount 360 pieces on the land side, it would seem that the allied 220 guns cannot silence them without an assault. The garrison had, for three weeks past, been constructing additional works of defense between the Flag-staff and Quarantine Bastions. Menchikeff has retired with the main body of his army between the right bank of the Chernaya, the main road of the peninsula and the Balbok, and he endeavors to make good his position and his communications with Sevastopol by covering his army by immense defensive works erected along the banks of the Chernaya. His force, at the present moment, does not seem to exceed \$0,000 men. As already stated, Gen Liprandisdivision, which threatened Bulaklava, has joined the main body of the Russian army; but he has left from 5,000 to 6,000 men in the mountain passes from the Chernaya to the bills before Balaxlava. The duty of these troops is to watch the movements o the Allies; they are only separated by the plain of Balaklava from the allied line of circumvallation and from Gen. Besquet's division. In addition to the great works directed against the city, the allied armies have constructed strong defensive works on various points. Balaklava is covered by many redoubts to prevent attack. On the alifed extreme left the

and the general dispositions of the allied armies.

Occasa letters of the 24th December mention that fer some days there had been a dearth of supplies in

trenches have been pushed to the far end of the

Quarentine Battery, under the guns of the fort, so as

to aroure direct communications with the sea. Such

The Governments of France and England announce officially that the blockade of the Danube, and ports of the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff will be resumed on

A general order has been issued, through Lord Ragian, signifying the Queen's approbation of the cenduct of the troops at the battle of Inkermann, and announcing that a medal will be issued to all officers

and soldiers who have served in the Crimea Provisions are becoming very scarce at Constantinople, from the immense requirements of the armies. An organized force of police, French and English, is placed on duty in Constantinople, in consequence of repeated quarrels and assassinations that have re-

MORE SHIPWRECKS IN THE BLACK SEA There has been another tempest in the Black Sea, causing some disasters. Two ships of the British

fleet suffered damage. One account of the circum-

feet suffered damage. One account of the circumstance calls from "ordinary storm."

Assboweine telegraph is to be laid down from Vernance either Cape Chersones or Bulakisva; it is expected to be in operation within two months. The Russians have abandoned the ground in front of the Russians have abandoned the ground in front of the Russians have abandoned the ground in front of the Russians have abandoned the ground in front of the Russians have abandoned the ground in front of the Russians have abandoned the ground in front of the Russians have abandoned by a small village. The French soldiers and the course of Gran Ripot had six windows placed aside to serve in Gran Caure hert sching from a French officer, "was done on let a special the from a French officer, "was done on let a special the form of the Russians and the serve in Grant vanit, of the Navy, carrying awar, with the greativest precaution, awindow, which he protected with infinite address with his body against the balls. Near bim I saw an artiller/grown gathering a saled in one of the gardens. A ball knocked out of his hands what he had collected grunbling at being so treated, he again set about he work, and flushed it without further molectation. Such examples of the gardens to general read are hy so means targe.

"treated, he again set about his work, and dissibled "it without further molectation. Such examples of "any find are by no means rare."

Lately after a severe attack of gout, Admiral Bruat called some of his officers into his cabin, and said: "Gentlemen, a good idea has just occurred to "me; ir is, to go quietly in, and ourselves visit the "channel of Sevastopol. We shall so be able to "judge for ourselves what its situation really is."
The proposition was joyfully accepted, and, in the middle of the night, several of the boats of the Charlemanne put off and entered the channel. The boats bagne put off and entered the channel. lemagne put off and entered the channel. The Doars went through every part of it, and the Aimiral touched with his own hand the chain which closes the entrance of the military port. Everything was manged so cleverly on the part of the Admiral spart, that not a single Russian sentinel was aware of their pproach. But day began to break while the boats ere still far down in the harbor, and the alarm was were still far down in the harbor, and the alarm was immediately given. A terrible fire was then opened all along the fertifications of the channel, and it was under a fearful shower of projectiles of every descrip-tion that the bosts made their way out. Fortunately, not a man was wounded, though the long boat of the Charlemagne was somewhat damaged by the enc-

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Various rumors were affoat respecting proposed charges in the Cabinet, which rumors our correspond-ent sends us for what they may be worth. The Dake of Newcastle, it was said, had tendered his resigna tion, and that negotiations had been opened with Earl Grey, Earl of Carlisle, Sir Francis Baring, and others, to ascertain the conditions on which would accept office under the present head of the Government. Lord Palmerston and Sir James Graham are talked of as suitable men for the War Department.

On Wednesday, 12th, the Earl of Eigin was pre-sented with a public address from the Liverpool and American Chambers of Commerce. The ceremony of presentation took place in the Town Hall, Liverof presentation took place in the Town Hall, Liverpeel, where his Lordship, who was accompanied by Sir P. C. Robey and Capt. Torrens, was met and welcomed by a number of the most eminent marcantile men of the town. Mayor Tobin introduced Lord Elgin to the meetins. Mr. W. Oxley, President of the American Cliember of Commerce, read the address, of which the substance was congratulatory of Lord Elgin for the part he had taken in regotiating the Reciprocity Treaty. Elgin replied in a neat speech, stating that during the eight years of his administration be had but two objects in view—first, to place the Caracians in such a position politically and concomically that they need envy no other people on the face of the earth; and, secondly, to place the commercial relations of the United States and the British Previnces on such a fooding that they should not, if possible, at any future period, furnish occasion of estrangement or alternation between the two great nations of Britain and the United States. He further stated that nine-teaths of the people of Canada are now of opinion that their condition, in connection with England, contrasts favorably with that of any other people on the earth. And, he believed also, that the nine attention we have commercial relationship which will spring up between these two countries, when the recliercity treaty comes fally into operation, will render Canada, in future, not a barrier and which will spring up between these two countries, when the reducedry treaty comes fully into operation, will render Canada, in fature, not a barrier and a reverance, but a link to units the two kindred peoples. Lore Elgin has gone to his estate at Broomin. Fiteshire, Scotland.

The screw steamers Babiana, Imperador and Canadian are fitting up at Liverpool for the conveyance of more troops to the war.

The clipper ship Lightnong sailed from Liverpool, on Saturday, the ch, for Australia, with a full passenger-list and cargo, and sixty tuns of mailable matter, which her owners engage she shall deliver in Melbourne within 65 days. Capt Earight commands lar.

The Liberals of Manchester intend to give a solvide Minner Gibeou, John Bright and Richard Cobden, in the 19th inst. Eight hundred and twenty houses were exceed in

Eight hundred and twenty houses were erected in Liverpool during the year 1853.

A pastoral letter from Cardinal Wiseman, relative to the "Immaculate Conception," has been read in all the Roman Carbolic chaptles of Britisha. Another double nurder and attempt at satisfie has happened in London. The murderer was an Italian volet, named Louigi Brotanelli, who excited by jeal-case, shot a man named Lambert, and a woman named Williamson; and afterward shot himself through the head. It happened, however, that the ball took an oblique direction, and the murderer yet survives.

rurvives.

Prof. Kiss, the sculptor of the "Amazon," has been appointed President of the Society for the Advance of Art.

We regret to hear that Martin's celebrated picture of "Bishazzar's Feast" was irrecoverably injured by a late railway accident.

# SIR CHARLES NAPIER AND THE GOVERN-

Telegraph my longer to conceal the fact that con-siderable misunders and find has arisen between the Government on the one band, and Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier on the other, in reference to the char-acter and results of the operations in the Baltic. It is no secret that Sir Charles does not consider full jus-tice has been done him by some members of the It appears almost impossible (says The Ha no secret that Sir Charles does not consider full justice has been done him by some members of the Gayerment in reference to the amount of discretion he was empowered to exercise, and the withholding of permission to undertake certain enterprises when they were proposed to him. The various specules made at the Reform dinner, in Parliament, and at other places, left no question but that the Batic fleet was expected by Ministers to perform greater exploins than they have performed, while it is also nestly well known that Sir Charles Napier himself shared if he cid not excite these anticipations. The determined skutcking of the Russian fleet in harbor of itself was sufficient to prevent their realization, while the unexpected strength of the Russian fortifications, and the difficulties of navigation in the waters of the Batter, also further prevented the achievement of any prilliant operations. We are not however disposed to ioin many indiscriminate grumbling at the results of the Baltic campaign, for, after all, tacy have been by no means insignificant, while they have been obtained with comparatively little loss of either life or treasure.

With regard to the chief operation in the Baltic—
the destruction of Bemaraund—complaints have been
made that it was not effected by an attack by the
great fleet under the Admiral's orders and the landing of the strong force of marines belonging to the
English and French squadroms. Some persons have
even gone so far as to assert that this was actually
owing to the want of enterprise on the part of the
Admirals, and that Sir Charles himself was the person who applied to the Governments of England and
France for a military force to effect the capture of
the rapidly-rising Sevastopol of the Baltic, Bat, if
we are correctly informed, it was Sir Charles Napier
who pointed out the nocessity of the capture and destruction of Bomaraund, owing to its meancing poution as regarded Northern Europe; and also declared
his test in as it occury his proposal into effect with the
fleet and marines alone. The soundness of Sir Charles's
advice was, we understand, acquiesced in, but he With regard to the chief operation in the Balticfleet and marines alone. The condenses of Sir Coarles's advice was, we understand, acquiesced in, but he was directed not to undertake the siege until the arrival of a French military force. This, it is said, caused as n uch annoyance to the gallant Admiral as to any other efficer or man in the deet, as he believed the trouble and expense of sending a military force for such a purpose to be unnecessary. Again, we are informed that Sir Charles Napher applied for, and was refused, permission to attack and destroy Abo, Hango, and Revel.

refused, permission to attack and destroy Abo, Hango, and Revol.

With regard to the expectations that were formed of an attack on Sweaborg, it appeared that a council of war was held on the subject, and that among others who gave their opinions, the French officer of engireers, Gen. Neal, expressed his belief that it could be reduced in four days. Other views as to the time the operation would require were given, a general unanimity of opinion being entertained as to its practicability. One captain of the navy offered to lead his line screw two decker into the harbor and run stem on to a Russian three decker, moored with her broad-side commanding the harbor channel, by which be declared he would sink the Russian although he might get his own ship much damaged. A distinguished flag-officer, however, gave it as his opinion that the place was next to impregnable, so far as a naval attack alone was concerned, the destruction of a greater part of the fleet being inevitable. Weight being at

e made. Other facts will doubtless shortly transpire in ref-

Other facts will doubtless shortly transpire in reference to the past Baltic campaign, as the matter will be brought before Parliament on its meeting.

Sir Charles Napher, viewing the order to strike his flag as denoting disapproval of his conduct, has demarded a coort-mattal, for the purpose of its being thoroughly sitted, but we much doubt whether the cemard will be acceded to. In all probability is will be refused on the ground that as Sir Charles Nasher has received no censure, direct or implied, from the Acmirality, in reference to his performances in the Baltic, there is no charge against him to investigate.

### FRANCE.

On the 9th Napoleon reviewed the detachments of the Imperial Guard, which are under orders for the Crines. The Empress was present, and the troops expressed their enthusiasm by repeated acclamations On presenting their new colors, the Emperor thus

addressed his soldiers:

"The French nation, by its soverelyn will, has rescussitated many things which were, thought for ever dead, and to-day the Empire is reconstituted; an intimate alliance exists with our ancient enemies; the flag of France waves with hoser on those distant shores where the beld flight of our cagles had not before ventured; the Imperial Guars, the harole representation of nulitary glory and honor, is now present surrounding the Emperor as of yore, wearing the same uniform, carrying the same standards, and, above all, carrying in their hearts the same sentiments of devotion to their country. Receive then, these standards, which will lead you to victory as they led your fathers—as they have just led your contrades. Go, and take your share of what still remains of danger to be overceme and glory to be won; you will seen have received the noble haptism which is your ambition; and you will have lent your assistance to plant our eagles upon the walls of Sevastopol.

Among the rumors, it was sain that the Emperor of Russia had written an autograph letter to the Empe

Russia had written an autograph letter to the Empefor of France, proposing terms of arrangement.

This, however, is contradicted by some of the papers.

A terrible storm had raged along the African coast.
About forty vessels, mostly laden with wine, were ashore.

Lerd John Russell was in Paris, with a sick relative. Be had had a private interview with the Em-

tive. Be had and a private interview who had been perfor.

Queen Pemare, of Otahelte, announces that she intends to visit the great Exhibition in Paris, in May rext.

#### GERMANY.

TERRIBLE INUNDATION AT HAMBURG-LOSS OF A NEW-YORK SHIP WITH ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY LIVES.

A terrible inundation of the Elbe occurred on the ed inst. The damage done at Hamburg is estimated at from three to four millions of marks. In Hanover many of the dykes gave way, and the land was flooded for miles, causing much loss of property, and probably of life. At Cuxbaven there was but little ship-ping when the hurricane, which preceded the inundation, came on, and not much damage was done beyoud the loss of spars and anchors. A steamer from Leith is reported to be lost at sea, and other sea-going steamers reached port with paddles and dockworks damaged. The loss of the George Cauning, New-York liner, (supposed in the same gale,) is referred to elsewhere.

#### ITALY.

ROMAN STATES.

Napoleon has intinated to the Pope that, for the present, the French army of occupation will not be reduced below the minimum of 3,500 men, of whom 3,000 shall be statiched at Rome and 500 at Civita Vecchia. Cerdinal Antonelli writes a letter to the French Embassador assenting to this arrangement, and seeing in it "a new proof of special devotion and "attachment on the part of France."

SARDINIA.

Count Cavour is appointed Minister of Foreign Af-

AUSTRIAN PROVINCES Letters from Vierna say that the Convention between Austria and France "for securing the tranquit" lite of Italy" has not been signed, nor will the until the treaty of Dec 2 shall result in an offensive alliance between the two powers named.

# THE VERY LATEST.

London, Saturday, Jan. 13-91 A. M.-Wind S. E.

by E .- Pine. RUSSIA.

According to private accounts of a completely re-liable character from St. Petersburg, great distress is experienced in that city, and much dissatisfaction prevails at the hardships imposed by the war. It is mentioned that is all the churches prayers are offered for | Maint peace. As religious services in Russia are subject to the direct control of the Government, this statement is somewhat remarkable.

If has been announced from Vienna that Prussia

has accorded to the treaty of Dec. 2. A somewhat confident prediction in the Frenden Blatt is, we believe, the only authority for this statement.

The Journal de St. Petersburg of the 3d gives onefourth of its news columns to the report of Mr. Bright's pro-Russian speech, delivered on the 22d uit.

### PRUSSIA.

A statement that Prussia had adhered to the Treaty of December 2, given in The Morning Chronicle yesterday, rests on the authority of the Vienna Freuden Blatt, and is at least premature.

## FRANCE.

Paris, Friday night.-The subscriptions to the National Loan in Paris and in the Departments amounted yesterday evening to 890,000,000 francs. In the communal schools for girls the ordinary studies are suspended, and the pupils are all engaged in mak-

## SARDINIA.

Turis, Friday .- The Queen Downger, widow of Charles Albert, expired this day, after seven days illness, at the age of 54. The Russian Corps of Suitscha has been posted at

THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

Babadagh to stop the march of the Turks on the

The Austrian Correspondent, the medium uniform-ly chosen by the Government for communication with the public through the press, publishes a communicated article respecting the important proceedings of the last few days.

On the 6th inst., it says, the Russian Enbassador informed the Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs (Count Buol) that the instructions which he had asked of his Court had arrived, whereupon yesterday a con ference was held between the English and French Em bassadors, together with Count Buol and Prince Gor chahoff, at the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From the mutual explanations there exchanged it resulted that the representatives of the Four Powers were essentially agreed in their understanding of the sense and general bearing of the fundamental posaving the assent of the Cabinets of Pars and Londen, yet to be obtained, a basis gained upon which negotiation for the restoration of the peace of Europe

may begin. The Correspondenz adds, we greet this preliminary result with great satisfaction, and believe that the high Courts of France and England, and the Sublime Porte, will similarly see in it a result fully capable of serving as a basis for the negotiation of a conclusive and secure peace.

# AUSTRIA AND THE GERMAN CONFEDERA-

TION.
BRUNSWICK, Jan. 6, 1855.—Hanover and Brunswick have resolved to continue united, and to identify themselves with Austria in the affairs of the East the secondary States are successively declaring themselves in the same sense.

## LATEST NEWS.

M. de Sacy, an eminent contributor to the Journal des Debats, who is known to derive his information from authoritative Russian sources, states that the proposed on the part of the Allice, which induced

tached to this opinion, the attack was decided not to Prince Gor chakoff to ask for time to consult his Court, embraced the descript on of the Russian fortress of Jamael, on the Danaba; the construction of a neutral fortress in lieu of it, to be garrisoned by the Five Powers, and the demokition of the forts and arsenal of Sevastopol.

Cleared from Liverpool 13th, Lizzie Thompso

Smith, for New-Orleans; Southampton, Austin, for

New-York. In the River, Star of the East, Hudson,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

American Securities.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

of hardenest and the property of the street and an

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

eady prices. Over. Bank-Philedelphia has been sold in retail at 9, and

Land under the influence of the above accounts has de-Land, under the influence of the above accounts has de-ceined 1, 41 6 9 cwt. The sales have been triding only edited 1, 41 6 9 cwt. The sales have been triding only bout 100 times for a quantity, about 50, \$\psi\$ cwt. would be

Tatlow-Helders, from the same cause, have been quite in state of panic, the decline being 4/2 3 \$\mathbb{P}\$ ows. with little in-luxation to punchase. Bray-About 700 tierces sold for London at some decline in

Form-A considerable quantity to arrive has changed hands,

ORE—A considerable quantum to a condens to which is for direct shipment to London to which is for direct shipment to London shows — 500 bears of sold are reported at rather better rates; arrivals of new moderate, but the extreme rates obtained a same way.

The excounts remixed this morning and being considered so moreble our Grain market has been less depresent then our condens and no desire extincted on the part of halders of mean and floors in force sales, and although only a modern that considerable in either article, purchases could not be

ineas resulted in either article, purchases could not be des waitly as on that day demand for 1901A. Coun, both for consumption and artics, was considerable at an edvance of 1823 by qr. or nances of mixed odering at 42,624423 gy qr. ex salp.

eachly purchased.

citier demand or price.

The value of Ame lear white Whitar at this day's market real 10 0012 9 97 08 18 Bailtimore and Philadelphia Phous, 40 622-15; Western Canal, 40 041 9 bol; yellow isonate Coax, 40 43 50 mixed, 410 251, white, 41 5255 9 40 fb. Arrivals for the past seven days consist of \$100 quarter Watar; 17 42 quarters Butan Coax, 20 bbls and 11.18 sacks Facts. Expert for the same period, 324 quarters Watar, 12 015 quarters lanuar Coax; 1,031 bbls and 421 sacks Facus.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular

Per Parific!

In consequence of the negotiations at Vienna, of which, he ever, no efficial information is given, and which may probableed to no result our Corron market has been decidedly may tend this week, with a turn of [1.16 to ]; \$\phi\$ Is in favor helders of the middling and lower classes, while the bett quildes show an improvement.

helders of the meaning are the control of the control of the week reaches fully 6 400 bales, speculators taking 3,710 and exporters 5,150 bales; to day it is cited 7,000 bales, at the following quotations:

New Orleans. Mobiles. Uplands. Sec. 15.

ty: 25 bas high prices steady, and the quantity of Planta-he demand is steady, and the quantity of Planta-metion during the week, comprising about 1 con-verse.

D. Bell Son & Co., London, report that the market prosent o new feature of importance. Quotations are called:

caused some consternation.

Duelevy, for Philadelphia.

Wheat and I P bbl. in Flour. Indian Coun has given way I P quarter, which has bed to considerable transactions we start Coun Floure 12 200. Ph deligable Rallimane and Chica 44 mass. Scar 25 251. Ph harmid white Winter 11/2012, Rea 19011.3 P 70 D. White Italian County 1 Cou Ranks is in fair den and at \$15 P cwl., for common quality.

[Seceived by Telegraph, immediately pre-leaving her wharf as direct THE IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN CRIM-INALS AND PAUPERS. Pants, Saturday, 1 o'clock, P. M - a courier from

Bucharest confirms the accounts of the war on the The sphiniped draft of a bill for suppressing the Danube having been recommenced. The Eussians importation of foreign criminals and paopers to this country was reported to the Commissioners of Eniin force, crossed Tultcha, defeated the Turks, took the town, and are now marching on the Katchia gration, at their last meeting, by the Committee to The Austrians do not interfere. This report has whom the consideration of this subject had been LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13, P. M -Our Cotton market committed. The report was approved by the Board of Commissioners, and the Committee, consisting of Merers, Verplanck, Witthaus, Kennedy, Kelly, and to-day exhibits a hardening tendency, but quotations are the same. The day's business amounts to 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for export.

Sailed from Liverpool Jan. 13, Malabar, Crocker, arrigan, together with Mr. J. E. Develin, Counsel to the Board, were instructed to proceed to Washington, for the purpose of laying the bill before Confor New-Orleans; Leonidas, Watts, for Savannah; rees and pressing its passage: Western Star, Hammond, for Calcutta; Wyomlag,

To the Commissioners of Emigration: Your Committee, to which was referred the bill now pencing before Congress in regard to Emigrant Con-

pencing before Congress in regard to Emigrant Convicts and Paupers, respectfully reports:
That such buil has been theroughly examined, and
the important subject thereof carefully considered.
Your Committee cannot too strongly express its
condemnation of the unfair course pursued by certain
authorities and large land-owners, in Great Britain
and Ireland, and on the Continent, in clearing their
pauper establishments, or effecting a general gaofdelivery, by shipping their poor or couviets to this
country. It has been a cause of annovance and expense to this Commission, and the Commissioners
have long desired a law which would put an end to
such a deliberate breach of comity, and imposition
upon this country.

upon this country.

The modes suggested to produce this important result have been various but your Committee, however, proposes to confine its observations to the abovementioned hill, and, in addition, to submit out of the many proposed remedies that one which, in the judgment of your Committee, will effectually produce the

ment of your Committee, will effectually produce the desired end.

The principle which runs through the bill before Congress is substantially that of the paraport system. The objectors to it are these: This system is one coils as in the extreme, and justly so to the people of this country. It exists only in those Governments under which the liberty of the subject is invaded or restricted, and is a material portion of the intricate nuchisery invested for the sustainment and perpetuation of despotic power. Such a system, so about restricted to the reliation of this country, should not be engrafted upon them except in an extens ease, and where no other effective remedy for the existing evil can be devised.

The Commissioners, in a recent Report, have extens ease, and where no other effective remedy for the existing evil can be devised. Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circuitar.

Per Pacife | Loxnox, Friday, Jan 12, 1855-5 P. M.

The Commal and Forcian Produce markets have been without arims thus during the week. Baransvers lower. Mosavi in active demard. Coxnox: lower of 191 for money, and 91, 201, for the account. Bottans 8/18 Bar Siture 8/18. Dornous 76, 192/16. A. Maricax Eachts 76, 3. Cottings 1-1. Assicax Eachts 1-1.

The Commissioners, in a recent Report, have ex-present the opinion that moral, healthy, and vigorous emigration, should not be discouraged nor checked—

singration, should not be discouraged nor checked—ard differee for that opinion the following reasons:

"Emigration couplays, and profitably rewards, a large portion of our increastic manion. The receipes from passage access that mount received for retaints on all the exports of the United States. On the artival of the emigrants, the our laborets and extended are employed in the removal of their baganges our bear inchanae keepingenes in effecting them found and accommodations; others in supplying them with such was to necessaries as after a long sea vayors retrained in their elementations require and when they have the departure from the City, our treatments, and retrievals and causis are printfully employed in their requirements. COPPER. The demand is steady, and the quaetity of Planta-tion Ceylon a southon during the week, comprising about 1,000 cashs and 1 300 bills and base has hearly at Jound hopers at full prices; good to fine and from 46 defablic; low mid to mid, 55 dC1.6 and fine from 76 [721]; 200 bags good ord. Native stought 45 [93] 40; 1500 bast Costa Bita sold from 5; 253, and 675 cases Tenished y from 45; 374]. Coras The supply of English Wheat at the market on Mon-day was fair, and the greater part remained over anodd, al-though 2 by quenches the previous dendary sprices would have been taken. Of foreign the arrivals were also tolerably liberal, and binds yany sales were made—builders not being disposed to give way. To-day there was assin very little business doing, and purses of English Wheat must be quoted 3.74; 19 ct lower than on Monday. In foreign scarrely any transactions, and quotatoms are quite cominal. com the City, our Hestabous, and transportation. In safe, the German emissions is businessed from the part times estimated by the best German antivities, brought contry are tally an average of about \$41,000,000, mount of property, in properties to sumbers, is also to bave come from Holland an other countries. The times they expended for expeller and for labor, a labor, a The bill in question, however, if passed into a law,

Corros has been in better demand this work, and sales amount to 1,500 holes at full rates. At Liverpool there is also more defers, yesterday's guotation for Middling Orleans was 51164 P.B. Hauce As J. J. Liverpool seriously impede emigration and might on it sltogether Emigrents, in the majority of cases, are residents

5 1 16d P R.—In the absence of public sales, we have little to report. Cutch has declined about 2 P cert, 2.00 bags goods are being party scalined at 20, with a few lots at 20 Conductor. 8.6. Quick-liver / il Bene-The market has been in a very unsettled state and ustations must be considered nominal. 1,000 bales Manife

storit sitogether

Emigrants, in the majority of cases, are residents of parts for distant from the port whence they take their departure for the United States. It is believed they could not, in the main, swisty fre Consul that a parapert should be given. If proof be required, it should be by evidence satisfactory of the facts to be established, and whatever forms might be adopted and how widely seever disseminated, it is greatly to be feared that many emigrants either ignorant or the requirements or unable to understand them would arrive at the port of departure without the requirements or unable to understand them would arrive at the port of departure without the requisite prof or the means of producing it.

In this respect the proposed would be more onerous even than the passport system. The latter offers evidence on it face that the passport belongs to the party possessing it. The hight, color of the halt and eyes, and other particulars are interest inserted, and can be compared with the original, but in the proposed case the tacts required are those concerning the social condition, which can only be ascertained at the point where the party has resided, and by or from those also resident there.

Into. We have to improvement to notice; our quotations for Rade, 2 5 10/6 25 15; Bars, 25 15; free, on board in Value, South Pius, 67 for mixed numbers on the Clyde. see: Hais, 25 10/2 25 12; Bara 2 15; free, on board in Wales, Schick Piss, 67; for must members on the Ciyde. Land quality for must members on the Ciyde. Land be dealth common Pig. 25 20; Spanish, 222 5; 2 20; Retail 5 216; Erray Herray Stemmen Pig. 222 16; Spanish, 222 5; 2 20; Retail 5 216; Land be dealth of 216; Land be dealth of 216; Land be dealth of 216; Land be considered meanly nominal Arrivals into her of small ling the week are 4,907 quarters, principally from the fact indicate. A few hundred puncheous Carbadha and esicent there.

A personal examination by the Consul, if possible, Micharys steady A few bundred puncheons Barbadas and

avanced to £100@ £121; other destring carcely cheit any reliable information. Hocoarcely chick any reliable information. He could at any of the large emigrating ports in Europe, from which often a thousand passengers said in one day, to examine all such personally fespecially when, as is the habit, most of them have arrived at the port but a day or two before the departure of the vessel.

Admitting, however, that some evidence could be farmished the Corsul, what faith should be given it?

Any large land-owner, or principality, or a Government, which assumes the expense of transporting to the United States hundreds of convicts or papars. at har week's circulations. Linears occurring the many the part, but has since recovered, and 31 is now the tearest price, a faw forward cales are reported at 35 % 37. Hope is dut e 5 1,60% 14 for retuned, and 5 % 35 for arown. But first, 1,900 lags mid white Bengal partly said from 14 % 14 % 10 faus Bengal to arrive color at 15 %. But is very dull, instability and ghat the Government have electrical for tenders for another contract for 50,000 gallons. To effect sales, a considerable reduction on is a quantions.

To effect sales, a confinition to to 7 D of ref [s.dd at 26].
Sales rise first 100 base and to 7 D of ref [s.dd at 26].
Sales rise first 100 base and tender 4 fect set [s.dd at 26].
and a few bonder base, here black sold at 4,4 for fair to good first set [s.dd at 26].
Mainten and the base white from 74.8 3.44 for fair to good first set [s.dd at 26].
Sales and set [s.dd at 26] for fair fearing Plemane, 100 base first set [s.dd at 26]. Cases were disposed of fair black of the fair to good for the proof of the base first set [s.dd at 26]. Cases were disposed of fair black of the fair to good ordered pile resulted from 10 at 30.0. Gingert, 210 cases Coderina found beyone from 210 at 30.0 30 steeps Malabot from 1 at 31.5 1 Nutmegs, Signase orows a singapore parity sold from 1 at 26.0. ment, which assumes the expense of transporting to
the United States hundreds of convictor prapers,
would readily add a few shiftings, and thus procure
or dence satisfactory to any Consul, resident a huncred or more miles from the place where the proof
has been manufactured. This commission has, on
several occasions already, been met with Consular
or pappers abroad. Yet, or careful investigation,
these certificates were ascertained to have been fane,
and the master of the vessel has been fined for the
introduction of such passengers.
It will thus be seen that Consula would be, as they FIGURE quiet at £1415 0 £25

SYBLEE quiet at a that Consuls would be, as they

therally given way about so last work. At this decline a stable business has been done, the siles of West Letts the size of 10 to hote, and of Maurithus and East India to hers Of 10 to hot Maurithus and Size of the size of from 20 to 10 to the remainder being taken in from 30 and 10 to hote Period Rice sold and 12th bears Havana, and 575 hote Period Rice sold and 12th bears Havana, and 575 hote Period Rice sold and 12th bears Havana, and 575 hote Period Rice sold and 12th bears Havana, and 575 hote Period Rice sold and 12th bears Havana, and 575 hote Period Rice sold and 12th bears Havana, and 575 hote Period Rice sold and 12th bears Havana. Introduction of such passengers.

It will thus be seen that Coosuls would be, as they have been subject to imposition and gross frants.
Besides the Commissioners, in case of a certificate, would be estopped by it from any proceedings against the ship, which nevertheless may have arrived filled ith convicts or paupers.
Your Committee is of opinion that a responsibility

Tallow—There was quite a manifing the market in the early part of the week, and Y. C. was sold as low as 50; but prices have since recovered not the price to day on the spot is 30; have since recovered not the part to the medium. The There continues to be a fair business to the medium and fine qualities of demon, at fall prices. In examinon Consour hittle doing. The nominal quotation is 16d. \$\phi\$ h.

The Flat—common Blocks 17, Bars 116, Realmed 121;
Section 10, but 10, Engal 13 6.

With convicts of pangers.

Your Committee is of opinion that a responsibility for the introduction of convicts or pangers, imposed on the vessels bringing them and the owners thereof, while free from the objections to the proposed bill, is calculated to produce a much more salutary effect.

Make it the interest of the shippers and snip owners to accertain the facts of conviction and pangerism, and your Committee has no doubt it will be done. The ship owner will require indemnity from the passenger-broker, and the latter from his agents in the interior of the various countries from which the emigrants proceed. Thus information is regard to their previous condition will be obtained by those interested in not being imposed upon at the very sources from which the tides of emigration flow.

Your Committee has endeavored to incorporate these features in the bill herewith submitted, and respectfully refer to the same, satisfied that if it become a law the shipment of conviews and paupers to the United States will theneforth cease.

Bated New York, Jan. 24, 1455.

ANDREW CARRIGAN. Tis Flat tommor Blocks [17] Bars [18], Redned [2], Simils [1], Bills, Banca [17] 6.
TURFATIAR—No business in Bough to report; the nearest enotation is [1] 201 6. Spirit call, American, in calls, off. In American Stocks we have little variation to notice, busers of Samerhousets at [17], Marsian Sections to be busers of Samerhousets at [17], Marsian Sections to be busers, [18]. Virginia Stepling 5a at 30 flut; ditto Dollar 6s at 52, Pennsylvania Railtond 6s at 55, Canada 6s, 167, ca. dir.

Per Pocific | Livearool Friday, let Mo. 12th, 1855. Corrox—Tince our last, the report, by telegraph, of the Ras sian Givernment baving accepted the Foor Points, (to tree on has caused some excitament in our market, and an in sign Government having accented the Four Points, for treat, on the caused some excitement in our market, and an increased business has been done; holders at the same time, but ing taken their atoeks of the market, the value of middling and lower qualities has advanced of \$10, but there is no advance on the better classes. Sales for the week, 64,770 bales, of which were taken by the trude, 56,200 balos, 2,900 balos for expert and 5,770 on speculation. Sales to-day, 2,900 balos, at stready prices.

d New York, Jan. 21, 1855. G. C. VERPLANCK, G. C. VERPLANCK, B. A. WITTHAUS, JOHN A. KENNEDY, JOHN A. KENNEDY, JOHN A. KENNEDY,

#### SEDUCTION BY A CLERGYMAN. The particulars of the seduction of a young female. by a Methodist Clergyman residing in Allegany Co.

remade known yesterday, at the office of the Mayor

-the victim having been sent to this City to avoid the disgrace which an exposure would entail upon the orgyman had she remained longer at his house. The facts appear to be as follows: The girl, who is about twenty years of age, was employed in the amily of the Clergyman, as a seamstress, about ter months ago, and remained there until November last when, to avoid exposure, he induced her to accompany him to this City, where he placed her under the harge of two physicians of doubtful reputation, who n he employed to produce an abortion, and to whom, it is said, he paid \$500. They had her removed from one hotel and boarding house to another until they finally got her to a house of ill-fame in West Broadway, where they each outraged her person, and plied her with nostrums until she was very much reduced in health and strength. About three weeks ago she gave birth to a child, which lived about ten days. Since the unfortunate girl was first brought to the City, the has written several times to her friends, stating that she was ill, but not mentioning under what circumstances. A day or two since one of her brothers arrived, and yesterday laid the matter before the Mayor, who immediately dispatched an officer to the house in West Broadway to ascertain if the girl was sufficiently recovered to appear before him, and if so, to bring her. She came with the officer, and made a lengthy affidavit, of which the foregoing is the substance. A warrant was issued for the rest of the two physicians, and one of them was captured. The affair is being thoroughly investigate by the Mayor, and it is by the request of the authorities that we forbear publishing the names of the

parties concerned, until the investigation is com-

CHARGE OF PASSING ALTERED BANK

BILLS FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOUND IN POS-

SESSION OF THE ACCUSED.

Police-Officer Brown, of the Tulrd District Court, yesterday observed two suspicious looking young mer, each about 17 years of age, enter a jewelry-store at No. 158 Broadway, where they purchased some articles, for which they paid a \$2 bill altered to \$10, and then left for another jewelry establishment.
The officer, having ascertained this fact, followed them, and as they were entering another je relry-store, accosted them, when they became frightened, and a tempted to convey something from their pock-ets to their boots. The officer then has leafed them. and took them before Justice Welsh, when they were scarched, and in their possession was found \$500 in good money, and \$75 in worthless notes, which they stated they had found in Newark, N. J. The money is supposed to have been stolen, and can be seen the Court room. The boys were looked up. The officer is deserving of credit for his management in the affair. The boys gave their names as John Anderson and Wm. T. Ditmason.

### THE FORT WASHINGTON CALAMITY. DEATH OF THE INJURED FIREWAY.

During the burning of Mr. Haven's mansion at Fort Washington, on the meruing of the 13th inst. and the melancholy death of three of his daughters by suffocation and burning, which followed, Mr. Henry Wilson, a fireman belonging to Hose Co. No. 43, was knocked down and run over while accompanying his brother firemen to the scene of conflagra-tion and death. His injuries were of a terrible character, and resulted in his dea h on Wednesday evening. The deceased has left a wife and six chileren to lament his nationely end. He is spoken of as having been a kind and affection ste man to his family, and much respected by all his acquaintances.

During his illness his associate firemen were unre-

mitting in their attentions to him, and it is to be

hoped that his family will now receive the requisite

assistance and consolation which, in their present

affliction, they so much need.

#### FIRES.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ATLANTIC-ST . BROOKLYN-FOUR BUILDINGS BURNED DOWN.

The most destructive fire that has occurred in this city for many months broke out about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, in the basement of No. 15 Atlanticat , whence the flames spread to the adjoining houses on either side with surprising rapidity. The fire companies arrived shortly after the alarm was given, and promptly set to work. The scene of their labors being near the South Ferry, there was no difficulty in trocuring water, and the streams from their engines

The buildings destroyed were an of the first clos, of brick, and four stories in night—ins most promipent of which was the Waverley Hotel, situated on the corner of Furman and At antic-st . - fronting on the latter, and extending a distance of 124 feet on Furman-st. Four other buildings, occupied as stores, and tenanted by families, were either burned down

or greatly damaged. A dense volume of smoke was first discovered is ming out of house No. 15, and, when the front door was broken open, the fire was found to proceed from the base ment-the fismes having already reached the upper stories. Thence the fire spread rapidly to the adjoining houses-Nos 13 and 11 on one ride, and Nos. 17 and 19 on the other. Nos. 11, 13, and 15 were enticely destroyed, and the remaining two were dam-eged to such an extent as to render rebuilding necessary.

The buildings were owned and occupied as follows: The Waverley House, (No. 11.) cornerof Atlantic

and Furn an sts , was occupied by Henry J. Callo, who saved most of his goods, although in a damaged condition. His less may reach \$2,000. The building was owed by Anson Blake, and was worth about Thomas Cavanagh occupied the lower portion of

No. 13, the house adjoining, as a liquor store, the upper part with the fourth story of the Waverley Hotel, being occupied by Mrs. Kyle, as a boardinghouse. Cavanagh's loss amounts to about \$2,000, Insured in the St. Nicholas Office, New-York, for 8:00. Mrs. Kyle and boarders lost nearly all they Possessed.
Nos. 15 and 17 were owned by Mrs. Heisenbuttel.

of New-York. The former was occupied by Christian & Borland, as a restaurant and lodginghouse. Their loss is estimated at about \$2,000, in-sured for \$1,000. No. 17 was occupied by A. McCoy, as a boot and shoe-store, and by several families, who resided in the upper stories. Most of the stock and furniture was saved, although in a damaged state. The loss on the bouses is about **61**2 0

No. 19 was owned by N. G. Quiulan, and occupied by Mrs. McA'pin as a thread and needle store The house was damaged to the extent of about \$800; the loss on the goods amounts to about \$200

The buildings were all insured to nearly their full value, and the loss on the whole, with contents,

amounts to about \$40,000. There were several narrow escapes, and two or three slight accidents caused by the fire, but nothing

serious resulted. Two mombers of Engine No. 1, named Patrick Ward and Robert Simons, rushed up to the fourth story of one of the buildings, and while engaged in playing upon the flames, were buried boneath the roof, which fell down upon them. They were extricated from their perilons position as soon as possible, and fortunately neither had been much Neptune Engine Co. No. 2 refused to work, hav-

ing been ordered to the dock to furnish water to No. 17, when they claimed it as their right to be on the fire. The First District Police took possession and manned the brakes until the fire was extingul-hed, when the engine was given in charge of the Chief Engineer. Two men, running with No. 16, on the return from

the fire, were arrested for fighting, and were fixed \$10 each. Their names are John Cloghorn and Daniel Gregan.

Alexander McClintock, for running with an engine, not being a member, and for using abusive language, when remonstrated with by the Chief of Police, was

### CITY ITEMS.

The Board of Aldermen consumed nearly two hours last evening in a buncombe debate on the propriety of appointing an Inspector on a job of flagging. The same subject has undergone the same arguments on several occasions, but without establishing any sys-tem other than that long in use in the Street Depart-ment. A Message was received from the Meyer, saking the Common Council to transfer one of the Police Justices to his office, to dispatch, under his direction, the criminal business, daily on the increase in this Department. The subject was referred to a Special Committee, to wait upon the Mayor and ascertain which of the magistrates he would prefer for the duties in question. The reports adopted in the Board of Councilmen to increase the police forces in the following Wards were concurred in, viz.: Fourth Ward, 3 men: Fifth Ward, 4; Tenth Ward, 4; Twen-tleth Ward, 3-total, 14. This was afterward reconsidered.

PAUL JULIER'S CONCERT FOR THE POOR -The proceeds of this concert for the benefit of the poor amounted to \$483 50. To this he added \$50, making \$533 50. This, less the expenses, he has distributed among the destitute of several Wards.